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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bewery-Rouge and Julies BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-BROKER OF BOGO-

MIBLO'S-BLACE DOMINO. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Twalfth

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street.-Woman-Co-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES IN

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equisibilian

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

TABERNACLE-DEMPSTER'S CONCERT.

BOCIETY LIBRARY—NEGRO MINSTRELSY BY THE NEW

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, April 7, 1852.

The News.

Our telegraphic columns, this morning, abound with highly interesting and important matter from all sections of the American continent. The synopais of the speech of Judge Mason on non-interven tion in the Senate, is of especial interest. It will be observed that the Virginia Senator strongly Avored Mr. Clarke's resolutions, and was strongly epposed to the impolitic resolutions of Messrs. Case nd Seward. He also took his State rights ally from Louisiana, Mr. Soulé, to task, for doubting whether Washington intended his non-intervention policy to be permanent. He went over the whole ground, and proved from documents, speeches, history, &c., that non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations was the only true policy for this government to pursue.

The combined attempt of the Southern rights and free soil members of the House of Representa-Eves to revive the slavery agitation, met with a signal rebuke on Monday. Mr. Jackson, one of the two Southern rights gentlemen from Georgia. had taken especial pains to introduce a reso-Intion-originally manufactured by a Michigan abolitionist-which declared that the compromises of the constitution were sufficiently binding, and simply deprecating the agitation growing out of the compromise of the last Congress. To this reso lution, after a very exciting debate, an amendment, originally drawn up by Mr. Polk, of Tenn., was appended, in which the compromise of the last Congress was declared to be a final settlement of all difficulties therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such. This amendment was passed by a vote of one hundred to sixty-five This is an overwhelming triumph for the Unionists The names of those who voted against the second resolution will be found in the proceedings. It is a remarkable fact that the sixteen Southerners who voted against it are State rights men, and the remainder are nearly, if not all, free soilers or abolitionists of the most uncompromising stamp. It is curious to observe the manœuvres of these factions What will be their next move ?

After a long debate in the House yesterday, the wote by which the bill to promote discipline in the mavy was defeated, was re-considered. Two or three substitutes were offered, and the subject wa then postponed. The announcement that under the existing law, being the act of 1800, punishment, can be inflicted of a far more severe character than under the law which was lately repealed, appears to have brought our Congressmen to their sonses on this subject. Acrording to the act now actually in force, any punishment, from putting a refractory sailor in irons to hanging him by the neck, may be inflicted. A debate on the free farm bill wound up the day's proceedings.

Quite an excitement was created in the State Senate vesterday, by the refusal of the Commissioners of Emigration to furnish certain information called for by the Medical Committee of the former body. The Commissioners, it appears, do not acknowledge the right of those who created their office to pry into their affairs. Perhaps the worthy Commissioners would very much dislike to have an investigation and exposition of all their official transactions. Which party will gain the victory remains to be seen. A long discussion took place on the question of incorporating the Irish steamship companies. It is strange that the Sonate canno get rid of these steamers in some way. Much more time has been spent in their consideration than the subject is worthy of. Several gubernatorial appointments were confirmed, and many were rejected. Governor Hunt is certainly very persevering; he continues to return names to the Senate which have already been rejected three or four times. Numerous bills, mostly of an unimportant character, were passed by the Assembly. From the style in which both houses are hurrying along the work, it is not probable any more time will be wasted in unnecessary debates prior to the adjournment.

Our Albany correspondents announce that the case of the Canal Auditor has been placed on the calendar, and will shortly be finally decided in the Court of Appeals. The Albany Common Council has agreed to issue one million of bonds for the benefit of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad.

According to our returns, the democrats have carried the Connecticut election, against the Holy Alliance of whige, the Maine Liquor law, Greeley Barnum, Jovee Reth, and the Woolly Horse, combined. If this be indeed so, clean and clear, the Maine Liquor law and Barnum are politically defunct in Connecticut. The whigs seem to have forgotten that this liquor is a two-edged sword, and that their gains from the temperence democrats would probably be balanced or overbalanced by the loss of the whigs who love a good glass of liquor, and the liberty to drink it without a medical certificate. If Connecticut rejects the Maine-iscs, well may the Cogniacs rejoice. The Holy Alliance of the Maine

low is essentially swamped. ' Pumpkin pies are on the rise, And rum is in demand."

The returns of the municipal election in Portland are convincing proofs, if any more were wanting, of the downfall of tectotalism. Neal Dow, who has gained so much notoriety as the author of the Maine Liquor law, has been defeated for the mayoralty by Mr. Parris. The democrats also elected a majority of their candidates for other city officers. What will Philosopher Greeley say to this?

At the municipal election in Cincinnati, last Menday, the democrats carried the city. They have at least five majority in the Common Council which is a great gain. The whigs had a majority in

the Arevious Council. The democrate of Missouri met in State Conven tien last Monday, and, after organizing, appointed committees to attend to preliminary business-half of whom were Bentoniaus, and the other half anti-Bentonians. They appear to have worked very emorthly during the first day; but whether they

will maintain this spirit of harmony and good feeling to the adjournment, is very doubtful. The precent calm is probably a more full, prior to a raging

An awful riot took place at the election in St Louis, last Monday. As near as can be ascertained, a few Germans took offence at some cause not stated, and fired with guns, from one of the houses in the vicinity, upon a crowd at one of the polls The latter became infuriated, and tore down the house. The alarm soon spread, and a mob was speedily collected, who were also fired upon from the windows of three or four other houses, which in their turn were demolished. A large number of persons were either killed or wounded during the meles. The triumph of the whigs in the city, combined with the fact that Kossuth had been among them, and infamed their minds with his peculiar speeches, probably caused the few ignorant Germans, who commenced the row, to shoot at those who were of opposite politics. Fortunately, the larger portion of the great German population of St. Louis, are intelligent, and generally well educated. They do not seem to have mixed in this murderous onslaught

-and hence the riot did not become more general. The telegraph furnishes accounts of very destructive fires in Paducah, Ky., Louisville, &c. In the former place forty buildings, embracing nearly the entire town, were burned to the ground. It is estimated that the loss will be over \$100,000, in addition to the insurance. The loss by the conflagration at Chillicothe is supposed to be about

\$600,000.

A whole family were poisoned last Sunday, by carelessly leaving noxious drugs on an upper shelf, so that it dropped into food below. Two of the persons died soon after the discovery.

Capt. Pittman has been convicted at Boston of robbing the wreck of the bark Missouri, of New York, of \$16,000. Despatches from Cincinnati and Pittsburg an sounce the water to be very high, and still rising in

the Ohio river and its tributaries. At the former city an overflow is anticipated.

Revival of the Slavery Agitation-Policy of

the South.

It has been repeatedly denied that there was any design or desire among the anti-slavery factions of the whig or democratic party of the North, to reopen the agitation of the slavery question; but the events springing up daily prove the hypocrisy of all such protestations emanating from those quarters, which have seized the first occasion to vent their malignity upon the Fugitive Slave law, in terms the nost vindictive, abusive, and offensive.

We have already adverted to the attempts made at a re-opening of this sectional agitation in the United States Senate, by W. H. Seward, after several months of comparative silence upon the subject. Even then he acted under cover of the right of petition. But the experience of a successful demagogue has taught him that smooth faced deception is better adapted to his position than open and hot-headed violence. He glides, therefore, like the serpent. to his object, and bites, and steals away. agents and organs in the North are under less reraint, and upon the first provocation they disclose their true sentiments in their true colors; and now the South are fairly admonished that instead of peace there is to be war, and war to the end. Nor s this re-agitation of slavery confined to Seward and the whig party of New York. Both parties in this State, and in New England and the Northwest, are deeply tinctured with the spirit of the abolition petitions lately presented in the Senate-hostility to he fugitive law, hostility to slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, in the States-inlexible and incessant hostility to the whole system of the social institutions of the South. Step by step. the approaches upon these institutions are to be followed up, till the last stronghold of slavery is invested, and reduced to a surrender or the hazards of extermination. Between absolute emancipation and disunion there will be no ultimate choice.

In another part of this paper we have given ariety of extracts in reference to the late proceedings under the law of 1850, in the arrest, trial, and surrender to his master, of the fugitive slave Horace Preston. Here we find the New York Tribune a leading whig organ of this city, and the Evening Post, a leading democratic journal, equally violent in their unscrupulous denunciations of the law and the agents of the law. The New York Sun, a seri of neutral, in disguise, supposed to be under the abolition influences of the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, a devout worshipper of Kossuth in all the late humbugs of glorification in this city, also gives the obnoxious law a stab through its agents, and laments the injustice of their proceedings. But rising above all in the unmeasured malignity of its reprobation, is the Albany Evening Journal, the central mouth-piece of the arch-agitator, and, in the absence of Thurlow Weed, conducted by a son of Wm. H. Seward himself, and doubtless reflecting his opinions to the life. The caption of the article from that paper is in the best style of the Boston Liberator-"New York market-negroes---prime quality, \$700 a \$1,000-holders are firm." The tem er and drift of the article are of the first class of ramant abolitioniem-ripe for open treason and fire and word. Indeed, the language of the beautiful philanthropist, Greeley, and that amiable Christian poet, Bryant, are much in the same vein. The Tribunc, after baving personally denounced the agents of the law as the "jackalls and bloodhounds of slavery," uses such terms of conciliation as these "unscrupulous constable," "lawyer equally unscrupulous," "commissioner pockets his fee of en dollars," "unhappy man is dragged off into slavery," "bullied by the counsel." Busteed interrupted the legal by pugilistic proceedings," "a fugitive slave bill with a trial." "what trouble and what disgrace the country would then have been spared!" The Evening Post vents its wrath in expletives of equal liberality and moderation. It says that the law "cannot be so administered as not to disgrace our national character and our institutions," confines its practical application to the atrocities of the African slave trade. The run-mad incendiary abolitionists of Massachusetts scarcely express them selves with more savage emphasis. They employ indeed, the same ideas and terms of abuse. In the last annual report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, they speak of the fugitive law se "bringing slavery home to the bosoms and business of almost every part of the free States. The most hateful scenes of the peculiar institution were transferred from the South and enacted in the streets of Northern cities and villages. Peaceable citizens, supporting themselves by honest industry, wore seized by force or fraud, held in chains, and delivered up to a new tyranny, by the willing tools of the bominable law." "However designed, we feel assured that these horrors have done much more towards weakening than strenghtening the ties which

bind the North to the South." We have given enough. The parallel is complete. The same sentiments are re-echeed in New York and in Massachusetts, in Okio and Wisconsin. From the Atlantic to the Mississippi, the elements of the antislavery agitation are alive and kindling again into action. We publish from Fred. Donglass's paper. in confirmation of these facts, the official proceedings of the organization of a new anti-slavery society, in this State, headed by Gerrit Smith. It is reasonable to expect that this movement will be followed up by similar organizations in other States, as the combustibles of agitation are fanned into a flame.

Now, where is the prospect of peace and harmony, with these startling facts before us? How can this law remain as a settlement of the question involved. in view of the unconquerable prejudice and hatred existing in the North against it ? This is the ques tion for the calm consideration of the Union-loving and law-abiding men of both the great parties of th country. Restility to slavery is, to a fearful extent, a sentiment of religious fanaticism in the North; and while it exists, there will be active and intriguing demagogues to keep it alive, and turn it to

their own hase and soldsh purposes, utterly that Seward and Greeley, and Bryant, Fred Dougase and Gerrit Smith, Thurlow Weed and Lloye Garrison, are all co-operating to the great end of fomenting a rupture between the North and the South, and the extinction of slavery, at the hazards of disunion and civil war.

"Black spirits and white,
Red spirits and gray,
Mingle mingle, mingle, mingle,
You that mingle may."
Such are the elements of hostility and danger which the South will be called upon to meet in the Philadelphia and Baltimore conventions. These periodical assemblages may be regarded as an offshoot of the original convention which formed the federal constitution. In a spirit of wisdom and compromise, that convention laid down the funda-mental principles of the Union for all time to come. In the Presidential conventions of the two great parties of the day, the bases of the practical neasures and policy of the government are laid down for the next four years; and here it is that the South, meeting the North upon equal ground, have the power of enforcing, at least, the concession of their constitutional rights. How important, in view of the November election, that the South, of all parties, should come up to Philadelphia and to Baltimore united in demanding an unequivocal declaration of principles! Let Southern men consider themselves as standing in the place of the fathers of the republic, and as holding in their hands its destinies and tendencies for the next four years. Let them stand by their rights and their social institutions as the paramount obligation, and enter into no compact with whigs or democrats, upon any terms which will surrender the security of the South to the doubtful forbearance of either party. Let them take nothing for granted, where everything is in jeopardy.

There is a self-evident necessity for the national conventions of the whigs and of the democrats to meet the crisis without flinching, or subterfuge, or paltry professions admitting of a double construc-We have had sufficient experience of the risks and damages of a no-party candidate upon a no-party platform. And what may be reasonably anticipated from the election, for example, of General Scott, without pledges, without principles, but altogether upon trust? A vain man, a weak-headed soldier, with no foresight, no prescience of future events, no will or policy of his own, he will, of course, be subject to the instruments of his election. His administration, even to a greater degree than that of General Taylor, will fall under the maliga influence of Seward and his clique, resulting most probably in the complete alienation of the North and the South, the destruction of all national parties, and the creation of two great sectional factions, as hostile in sentiment and in policy as Northern abolition and Southern slavery.

Let the South look to it. The harmony of the Union can only be restored by conciliation and Northern forbearance, and good faith upon the slavery question. Abolition votes will be purchased dearly upon any terms. The true policy of the South is plain. It is to require of both parties of the North a distinct recognition of their rights, and a distinct assurance of their social security from abolition incendiaries and their designs. Failing in these assurances of protection and safety, it will be the difty of the South to fall back upon a ticket, or two tickets, of their own, so as to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where, each State being entitled to one vote, they will have the power of shaping the President and the policy of his adninistration. The game is in their bands. Let them look to it in time.

THE YOUNG MEN'S WHIG COMMITTEE, AND THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT .- The juveniles of the General Whig Committee called the "Young Men's Democratic Republican," and some of the older heads of the same illustrious organization, have been thrown into a state of tremendous excitement. as the penny-a-liners would say, by the publication of the proceedings of their last meeting at the Broadway House. The truth of our report was vehemently denied in the Express, by Nathan Ely and Erastus Brooks, and the Evening Mirror mixes in the general melte, professing to have received information which substantially confirms what apneared in the HERALD. But the reporter for the Tribune, D. C. Henderson, who was present in virtue of his being a member, comes out under his proper signature, and establishes the truth of the reports both in the HERALD and the Tribune, that the select committee did report, beyond all doubt, any office in the Custom House, who was not a friend of Mr. Fillmore." That the chairman of the General Committee, and the chairman of the Select Committee, have not responded to our challenge to publish the report, is further confirmation, if any were wanting, that Mr. Maxwell did say, or was represented by this committee to have said, what is attributed to him. Now, we do not see why this should excite so much indignation. "To the victors belong the spoils of office :" and it is the doctrine both of whigs and democrats to give these spoils only to the friends of the powers that be. It is in accordance with the old fogy doctrine, from time immemorial, and was practised by the chiefs of the highlands of Scotland-and it is all right :---

The simple rule—the good old plan— That they should take who have the power. And they should keep who can.

There is no necessity, therefore, for raising "a tempest in a teapot" about what is the acknowedged and undoubted usages of the black mail Scottish chiefs, and the "whig democratic republican" or any other party, when in office.

NEW JOURNALISM-PICK AND PUNCH, &c .- Births and deaths in journalism are as numerous in a free country, in proportion to the population, as they are in real life. A considerable list could be made up every year, in this city, with the names of new journals which have come into existence, and of those that have gone out. During the last ten years, vast mortality has been exhibited in daily and weekly and monthly journals and magazines. At this moment there are six or eight journals, both daily and weekly, dying by inches; and some few are gathering strength as they grow older.

One curious feature in journalism here, in certain quarters, is the attempt to imitate everything English, by one sect, and everything French, by another. For several years past, many ingeniou men, in their own conceit, have started weekly jourpals in imitation of the London Punch, but all of them fell through: not one of them had the wit or the humor natural to American life, manners, ideas, or existence. Even at this moment we have a number of journals pretending to be very witty, and to be almost rivals of Punch, in his line; but the only one that seems to spring into popularity at once, and to indicate some natural talent of this kind, is the one recently published by Mr. Scoville, by the name of " Pick," which seems to have something American, Knickerbocker, or Yankee, in the character of its wit and drollerie The editor appears to be young, energetic, lively, racy, with plenty of raw material, but only in the beginning of his career. Another novelty in the same line of literature is the revival of the Demowatie Review, which has had a sleep existence for cears post, as an " old fogy"-but recently changed hands-received a new editor-and waked up with a vengen we and a raciness in the literary and political world, that tells all over the country, and kicked up a row in Congress. The new manager who furnishes the 'cading ideas, traits, and themes, is a personage perfectly ou fait with American character, life, and polit, es. His writers dress up these ideas with all the das Ving style of Irish blackguardideas with all the das "Og style of Irish blackguardism, or Yankee dreller". They are fast trottersvery fast. The Revision stop poor Judge Douglas, by pretending in a sort of toke to be his advocate for the Presidency; but it e vales a perfect enthusiarm among all the politician. To see "wight the devil the fellow will say neat."

Verily, our flashy literature has to be a start in the Pick and the pet Magazine.

CAMBLING HOUSE, AND THE ANTI-GAMBLING ASby the Recorder to the Gran ! Jury, on the subje letteries, gambling, intemperance, and disorderly houses, reminds us that we received, a few weeks ago, communication from one Lucian Burleigh, who designates himself "Corresponding Secretary to the Association for the Suppression of Gambling," in which he states—and no doubt wishes to make us believe—that the recent passage of the Gambling law, procured by them, has closed nearly all the gambling houses and lottery policy offices in this city. They also denounce the idea that any imputation should be cast upon their association, intimating that any one in their employ, or concerned in the suppression of gambling, should indulge in "levying black mail" on gambling houses, to stop

threatened prosecutions :--Mr. EDITOR.—In your paper of the 15th, I find an arti-cle on "the Gambling Law of New York," which you call a dead letter. In this article you have made several stacements not fally warranted by facts, and which are calculated to mirlead the public mind and injuriously offer parties undescripts where the cal-ulated to mislead the public mind and injuriously affect parties undeserving such a sourse of remark. The law in question has been in operation seven and a hif months. It has closed the gambling houses in many localities, and its faithful execution on the part of aworn public officers would prevent all but the more secret gambling practices throughout the city and State. Hundreds of policy offices were closed within a few days of the first inception of the law; and while some few of these have returned again to their unlawful budness, the great majority of them have found other employment. Many prosecutions have already taken place against violators of the law, and others will be commenced as evidence can be obtained.

Among these "who got up the excitement about gamble."

obtained.

Among these "who got up the excitement about gambling, and managed the passage of the law," are the Association for the Suppression of Gambling, and they would sincerely thank you to reveal any facts you may have in your possession in relation to the levying of black mail on the gambling houses, to stop threatened presecutions," by any parties like those referred to.

The opening of any facts of such a nature, concerning any pirsons in the service of the association, will confer on them an important favor, and merit their warmest commendation.

on them an important favor, and ment the commendation.

They have sought, and will seek, by all lawful and proper neans, to suppress the fatal vice of gambling in all its nanifestations; but they would be no less solicitous to suppress that basest of frauds and impositions, the lerying of "black mail," and, I doubt not, will co-operate with you, and all other friends of honesty and integrity, in bringing any servant of theirs, so offending, to justice.

Yours for truth,

LUCIAN BURLEIGH,
forresponding Secretary fo the Association for the Suppression of Gambling.

Now, we can assure this worthy secretary of a wortly association, that we are in possession of manyfacts relative to the management of their concern, and the modus operandi by which all the wires are pulled, whereby to raise money for the support of the same. There may be some very worth; and honest members belonging to the association, and we trust there are; but at the same time it is possible they may have a black sheep or two in he flock, who nibbles outside the enclosure, without the knowledge of the others. In such case it might reasonably be construed as pointing to wards " lack mail." As he "levying black mail" on the gamblers, or

the keepers of gambling houses, we certainly acqui them, from the fact that the attempt would be us less, as it is well known they would not pay them one cent The "black mail," if made at all, is from other sources. For instance, a short time ago, a merchant doing business down town, received a letter fron one of the prominent members of this "anti-gambling association," requesting him to call and see him. The merchant examined the letter, ponderet over it a little, and concluded not to notice it. A ew days after, he received another letter from the same party, which he treated in the like manner, and took no notice of either. A week or two after, a merchant who held a promissory note for several hundred dollars, given for merchandise by the first merchant mentioned, sent for him, and requested an additional security on the note. The debtor looked with astonishment, and asked the reason for such an uncalled for request, such as never had seen made before. The merchant then told him that he had been informed by the gambling association that he was in the habit of visiting gambling houses, and for that reason he wished some extra security that the note would be paid. The debtor at once comprehended the motives which actuated the request made to him by a member of the ani-gambling association, to call and see

As to this method of doing business we do not pretend to express an opinion at present. It is enough for us to state the facts. Many instances of the same character we could name, all going to establish the same facts. It was but the other week that one of the attachés of the association called on a merchant in Cortlandt street, and requested him to subscribe ten dollars towards the Association for ever, dii not possess much faith in the association. and accordingly refused to subscribe.

If the anti-gambling association are sincere in the attempt to abolish gambling, they have ample means in their own hands, even under the recent law (lame as it is in many of its features), to break the wholeof them up, if they feel so disposed. Why don't they go to the Mayor or Chief of Police, and ask to see the quarterly returns made by the police captains of sach ward ? In those returns, the gaming house, policy offices, and all other suspicious places, are given. From these returns, any attache of the anti-gambling association could select out the houses frequented and kept by gamblers, and, in addition, coud obtain from the police captains many important fads which would aid them in the under taking, and in the precurement of such evidence as would, when aid before a police magistrate, justify him in issuing a warrant, not only for the arrest of the occupant or keeper of the house, but a warrant to search the premises, whereby the apparatus and implements used in gambling might be found, thereby perfecting the evidences of guilt.

Neither the Mayor nor Chief of Pelice considers it legitimate police business to compel policemen to act as "stool pigeors," by assuming a disguise to enter these gambling houses, and thus obtain testi meny to convict proprietors of such houses; but the anti-gambling association, we are led to believe are sworn to abolish all species of gambling, are associated for that especial purpose, and are actually collecting, or at least calling upon merchants and others to subscribe, sums of money for the suppression of gambling, and to support the association-why don't they move in the matter? It is their legitimate business. It is what they profess to be doing. Yet what have they done? Who have they convicted during the last seven months? Why, no one. The law, they tell you, has been in operation for seven or eight months past, and has closed the gambling houses in many localities. Well, so it did; for a week or two some of the gamblers rested awhile, and closed their doors. Others sold out just for a sham, and went a few weeks into the country, but soon returned again, apparently invigorated by the excursion, re-opened in their old localities, mostly all of them with an additional new carpet and apparatus, taking good care to double the guard at the entrance, to give timely information should an unexpected attack be made by the police authorities The lottery policy dealers also stopped for awhile their operations; but finding no immediate steps were taken against them, they have, like the others, nearly all resumed the business again.

The only complaint instituted to our knowledge, by the unti-gambling association, since the gambling law has gone into effect, was the taking of the evidence of a convicted thief, who obtained a reduction of sentence on condition of making oath against certain gamblers, with whom he alleges he ost money at the game of faro. In this instance, however, no search was made for the apparatus of gambling kept in the house where the money was said to have been lost, and the lack of finding corroborative evidence, leaves a question of much doubt as to whether any conviction could be obtained, should the matter ever be brought to a trial. Be that as it may, the complaint will only stand good under the law existing before the recent gambling law was passed, which old law has never been abolished, and designates a gambling house a "disorderly house;" and the owners, on conviction, sould only be subjected to a fine, or imprisonment in

the penitentiary. The recent law passed makes the heeper of a gambling house, on conviction, subject to imprisonment in the State prison. By the old law, keeping a gambling house was a misde

enly subject to a fine, or, at most, the penitentiary Again we assert that the anti-gambling associa tion have the whole matter within their own control; but instead of taking proper steps to break up the gambling houses, they are more industriously enraged in collecting subscriptions towards the support of the association, and despatching letters of advice to those who do not want their counsel. We hope the Grand Jury, so well instructed by the Recorder in their public duties, will send for this secretary, and the association too-for from that source some information may be found to guide them in their investigations hereafter.

COMMODORE STOCKTON AND HENRY A. WISE-THE JACK TAR RUN AGROUND .- The Richmond Whig, in reference to the splendid eulogium of Hon. Henry A. Wise, at the Virginia democratic convention, upon the romantic and terrible exploits of Commodore Stockton, on shipboard and on

Never was mortal man lifted to a loftier height of glory, than this here of ocean by the Accomac Demosthenes. Not only, according to Mr. Wise, had he invested the name of Stockton—already immortal upon the scroll of the Declaration of Independence—with new lustre; he had sustained the honor of America in foreign climes. He had stormed Gibraltar with a pocket-pistol. The hair-breadth 'scapes of the Moor of Venice were but child's play to the young American middy's adventures within the limits of this renewned fortification—rolling down the precipice in a deadly tug with a sentinel, after shooting an officer on the ramparts, and finally jumping the outer wall on horschack, and breaking the animal's legs in the hazardous leap. Mr. Wise, interrupted by the vehement applause of his auditory, recited all this with a dramatic effect such as we might imagine would result from a combination of the powers of Kemble and Grimaidi. He fought the duel over again. He rolled down imaginary precipices and leaped hypothetical barriers. We are not certain that he did not jump our several pews near the pulpit of the African church, by way of illustration." horseback, says:-

Mr. Wise closed his eloquent panegyric, by declaring that with Captain Stockton as their candidate, the democrats could sweep the field, and leave the whigs forever in hopeless defeat. But the Whig goes on to say :---

goes on to say:—

"By a singular coincidence, just at the very moment Mr. Wise was edifying the Virginia democracy after this fashion another scene was transpiring at Trenton, of a very different character. 'The Paladin of the Seas,' was himself upon his legs. The occasion, as our readers already know, was the reception of Daniel Wester by the New Jersey Legislature. Captain Stockton being present, was called upon for a speech, and he proceeded to enounce some democratic doctrines which were not presiedly in accordance with the Virginia platform. The tariff, he declared, for instance, had always been a democratic measure in New Jersey, and by a tariff, he meant a protective tariff. What says Mr. Wise to that? But more astonishing still. Captain Stockton affirmed that he had always been, in his political sentiments—a federalist! Yes, this patent democrat, endorsed by the Virginia convention, a federalist! Hung_be the heavens with black!—a tion, a federalist! Hung be the heavens with black!—democratic candidate for the Presidency boasting of his federalism!

But the democratic organ of Virginia-the Rich-Enquirer-is completely taken aback. It proes the speech of the gallant commodore, as reed in the Whig papers, rank heresy, and right the teeth of the resolutions of '98 and '99. Mr. Ritchie becomes decidedly inquisitive, and asks:---

"What was Mr. Webster doing with Mr. Stockton at Trenton? The former was there to attend 'a gum clastic trial"—Caoulchoue! indeed. But what was Mr. Stockton doing there? It was Trenton, the capital, and Mr. Stock-ton the Senator, of New Jersey. Was there any soheme ton the Senator, of New Jersey. Was there any scheme of a new political conjunction, sure enough, to be then and there formed? Is Mr. Webster out of the question for the Presidency? Can't Gen. Scott's and Mr. Fillmore's friends be reconciled? Will Mr. Webster not allow Gen. Scott to be nominated? Does he know that Mr. Fillmore can't be? Is he playing tempter of Commodore Stockton, and trying to take him and New Jersey from the democratic ranks, to bear the flag of federal whiggery in the coming campaign? Look out for some such meaning in this strange defection of a man like the hrave Commodore—the hero of San Gabriel? Remember that the whigs accused the democrats of attempting just such a game with the hero of Buena Vista? What can it mean?

Of course the Commodore, as a democratic candidate, is run aground. In taking Mr. Webster and whig principles on board ship, at Trenton, he is turned over on his beam ends. India rubber won't save him -the victories of his horse-marines in California can't save him-the speech of Wise falls to the groundthe applause of the Virginia democrats goes for nothing—the only chance now for the Commodore is to run as the Compromise candidate of the Philadelphia Slaughter-house Convention. Let them nominate him as the Union candidate—the tariff candidate—the internal improvement candidate—the candidate of the army, the navy, and the horse-marines-and he may whip the forces of the democratic "old fogies," and "Young America" combined. What or who can resist a candidate equally at home on the ship's deck or on horseback, on dry land or salt water-a Jack-tar and a general, and a statesman to boot? And why can't the friends of Scott, Fillmore, and Webster split the difference upon Stockton? Oh!

THE IRISH EXILES COMING TO THE UNITED STATES. -It is highly probable, from the announcement made by the Dublin Freeman's Journal, that th new British ministry are about to release John Mitchel, William Smith O'Brien, and the other exiles, from durance, on condition of their leaving the British deminions and never returning. It Webster's case had not been so far gone, he might have plucked up a little capital from this event for the dread day of "the Slaughter-house" Convention at Philadelphia, on the ground of his having written a private letter to Abbott Lawrence, our American Minister at the court of St. James. urging him to use his influence with the Russell administration, to set the captives free. It is now, however, too late to turn the matter to account with the Irish population in the United States, for Webster cannot possibly get the nomination.

But we do not believe that his letter to Abbott Lawrence had any more to do with the release of these State prisoners-if they are released-than his letter to Mr. Barringer had to do with the release of the fillibustero prisoners by the Queen of Spain. Earl Derby has probably done it as a capital stroke of policy, which it undoubtedly would be, but which the stunted and contracted intellect of Lord John Russell could not see. The object of nunishment on the part of a government is not, or at least ought not to be, revenge, but the prevention of a recurrence of the offence. All the ends of statesmanship in the punishment of the Irish exiles have been long since answered; and no purpose but a vindictive one san be served by retaining them any longer in captivity; while, on the contrary, it would be a highly popular act on the part of the new ministry to se them at large immediately.

It is, therefore, very likely that we shall soon have them all in the United States; for, of course, men who love liberty as they do, would prefer this country to any other in the world, next to their own. Thus does each of the revolutionary spirits of Europe, who has no hope for the redemption and attempt to set it free,
O'er the deep regeneration of his own nation, or has failed in the

Fly, and one current to the ocean add. One spirit to the souls our fathers had, One freeman more. America, to thee.

Taking refuge under the sheltering wings of our eagle, and with the light of happier stars shed around their path, they become useful citizens, and contribute, by their heads or hands, to build up the mighty republic which gives them freedom and a

THE MAINE LAW AND THE INDIAN CHIEFS .- A humbug memorial has been got up to the Albany Legislature, purporting to come from two Indian chiefs, signing themselves David Hill and David Smith, and sixty-one more, of the Onondaga tribe, in favor of the Maine Liquor law. The document bears on the face of it the evidence of forgery, and is too poor a thing, in point of language or style, to emanate from the Indians. There is a miserable imitation of the simple eloquence of the red men; but every one who knows anything about the native shildren of the forest, can detect the cheat. Let the Holy Alliance try their hand again. They may sucseed better next time.

OLD WINE .- An old subscriber of the HERALD, in the Third ward, who had kept his files for ten years back, sold them yesterday for \$110-cash down. This is about 35 per cent profit on the original cost.

Maritime Intelligence-Its Extent and Importance to the Public Our Sh

Among the many thousand daily readers of the NEW YORK HERALD, there are doubtless many who may never, probably, have had their attention ar-rested at the silent but rapid growth of what is, to thousands of others an important department of our paper. The feature we allude to is the Maritime Intelligence.

The importance of such a department to a paper which professes to give commercial news to the public, cannot be too highly valued, when the vast interest to the maritime nation which it represents, is duly considered. There is no of industry in which so large an amount of capital is represented as in this. It is but a few years back that half a column of the New YORK HERALD amply sufficed for the daily quantity of marine news received at our office, excepting on an occasional arrival from the Old World. By reference to our pages, it will easily be seen what a chance such a circumscribed limit would new have of representing that department. The average quantity of important marine news we daily place before our readers, amounts to between two and three columns. On some occasions, indeed, we have published in one edition four columns of ship news: not repetitions of previously reported shipsas is often the case-but fresh advices from vessels in all parts of the world. Such a fact is a true and incontrovertible proof of the growth and prosperity of the country-an index as infallible and palpable as the sun at mid-day.

The commerce of the United States, as indicated by the daily growth of this most useful department of our paper, has nearly doubled within the past ten years; and we are now, after a national existence of but seventy-seven years, the first maritime nation in the world. Such a rapid increase is unparalleled since the early Grecian navigators launched their first bark upon the waters of the Archipelago. And in the knowledge of such a flattering testimons of enterprise, we may be excused for feeling, and also expressing, the exultation that every well-wisher of his country must entertain, that the United States. while yet in its infancy, has so far outstripped all competitors for supremacy in such a noble and humanizing pursuit.

As an evidence of this increase, we find that the number of vessels built during the past year, in New York city alone, amounted to 60-namely, 18 steamers, 25 ships, 2 brigs, 13 schoeners, and 2 sloops; the first two classes averaging considerably over 1,000 tons burthen. The whole tonnage of the port of New York is about 900,000 tons. From the 1st of January, 1851, to the 1st of January, 1852, the number of vessels which entered this port was 3 888 of which 2.381 were American, of the aggregate burthen of 2,381 tons. The number of passengers brought in these vessels, from foreign ports, was 299,081. The daily arrivals at the port of New York nearly double those at any other port in the Union, or, indeed, in the world, excepting, probably,

Liverpool and London. The discovery of the auriferous region in California has done much to increase the commercial marine of the United States. Some few years back, an arrival from the Pacific at an Atlantic port, was quite an event-the number of American vessels in that trade being extremely limited. But now, that ocean is crowded with vessels bearing the fing of the Union-vessels, too, that in speed and beauty are unequalled. Owing to this sudden increase in that particular trade, the marine news from the Pacific has greatly increased in quantity and importance, and is eagerly read by commercial men as soon as published in the columns of our paper,

upon the arrival of a California steamer.

When these facts are duly considered, the value

of a correctly compiled marine department to a daily

newspaper can be easily appreciated. But it is not only in a commercial view that its usefulness is acknowledged by all who have occasion to refer to it for information—many an anxious heart has been relieved by mtelligence thus obtained of a versel long unheard of, and whose fate had been wrapt in doubt. A simple paragraph, of perhaps not more than a couple of lines, has probably informed a lonely wife or mother of the near approach of a cherished husband or son, whose long absence had filled their minds with thoughts of shipwreck and death, and raised them at once from the depth of misery and despair. The interest taken in this department could not be better shown than by a perusal of the many letters we are continually receiving from all parts of the country, imploring information of the whereabouts of some missing vessel. S of these letters are touchingly simple, and betray in every line the anxiety of the writers. Some of them are from emigrants away out in Michigan, concerning relatives whom their improved circumstances in this country have enabled them to send for, to unite with them in their new homes: another, from a parent wishing news of a sailor son, er a wife of her husband. A vessel, when sailing from New York, is duly recorded in our columns and leaves behind some fifty or sixty persons interested in her safety, comprising owners, consignees, and relatives and friends of the captain and crew. To such persons, until the return of the vessel to port, the marine records published in the daily HERALD possess unbounded interest; and when we reflect that from this port alone some 4,000 vessels. with thirty to forty thousand souls on board, anqually depart for all quarters of the world, an idea of its usefulness and vital importance may be gathered. The intelligence contained under the maripe head has often been the precursor of the fall of many a proud merchant, whose prosperity and ability to fulfil all his engagements had never, till that mement, been doubted. Through that medium he first hears that a valuable cargo—the stay upon which he depended for stemming the torrent of some unlucky speculation-has been swallowed up by the waves, he loss of which has made him a ruined man.

When the amount of capital invested in shipping, the number of men employed in navigation, and the consequent interest taken in such matters by a large class of our citizens, are taken into consideration the importance to the public of an accurate and full nily record of marine matters cannot be too highly valued. For this reason it has always been our aim o make this department of the NEW YORK HERALD worthy of the extensive interest it repeats are exertions have the satisfaction of knowing that our exertions have been successful, from the fact that the HERALD is preferred above all the other city journals, for interesting upon this subject, by merchants and ormation upon this subject, by merchants and there interested in marine matters. By means of extensive correspondence from all quarters of the world, we are enabled to give fuller and more reliable information upon these matters, than any of our contemperaries, and our means of retaining our pre-cumence in this department are being daily increased

by fresh additions.

The character the New York Herald has fairly cained for this department of the paper, it will be our endeavor to increase by every addition that can add to its importance and usefulness.

City Politics.

The Old Men's Whig General Committee met last evening at the Broadway House. There was no shindy about Mr. Maxwell, the Collector of the port, nor any other exciting topic. There was in fact nothing done---all we may except "laying of pipe" for the election. The news of the Connecticut election came upon them like an

Marine Affairs.

THE STRANSHIP FLORIDA. Captain Lyon, arrived yester-day afternoon, from Savaunah. We were promptly sup-plied by the purser, bir. Cuiver, with late Savannah

only Steeness. Item cavanan. We were promptly supplied by the purser. Mr. Culver, with late Savannah papers.

The Steament Union. Capt. Adams, arrived yesterday from Charleston. We are indebted to the purser, Mr. Bav. n. for papers in advance of the mail.

Gale at Malaca.—The following is an extract of a letter from the American Consul at Malaga to his friend in Washington, dated the first ult.—"A tremendous gale of wind was experienced here on the 6th inst. Nine vessels were blown on shore within the harbor (seven Spanish, one French, and one Russian); they arrived during the storm, and were not moored. No American vessels went ashore, and that a great number are wrecked between this and the rock. A steamer arrived from the eastward this morning, counted fourteen vessels on shore between this and Carthagena. The storm was very violent from the southeast, and no doubt we will hear of many disneters."